ASSIGNMENT 4

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 6, "Governing Regulations," pages 6-11 through 6-32.

- 4-1. The laws of Congress telling what you must or must NOT do are listed in articles 77 through 134 of the UCMJ. What are these articles called?
 - 1. Punitive articles
 - 2. Procedural articles
 - 3. Regulatory articles
 - 4. Administrative articles
- 4-2. Seaman Frost witnesses a crime but falls to intervene. Under which of the following conditions would Frost be a principal to the crime?
 - If Frost failed to immediately report the incident to the proper authorities
 - If the nonintervention was intended to protect the offender
 - 3. If Frost did not intervene because of concern for the safety of bystanders
 - 4. If Frost did not understand the nature of the event and did not question the persons involved nor report the incident
- 4-3. Ensign Pistol, knowing that Seaman Brush has committed robbery, loans Brush a car so that Brush can return to the base and establish an alibi. What offense has Ensign Pistol committed?
 - Principal to the offense of robbery
 - 2. Accessory after the fact to robbery
 - 3. Conspiracy
 - 4. Robbery

- 4-4. Airman Christmas, after being absent without leave for 45 days, was charged with article 85 (Desertion), but no proof could be made that he intended to never return. Which, if any, of the findings should be made?
 - 1. Guilty
 - 2. Not quilty
 - 3. Not guilty, but guilty of article 86
 - 4. None of the above
- 4-5. What principal factor must be established to find an accused person guilty of an attempt to commit an offense?
 - That the accused person's actions demonstrated a specific intent to commit the offense
 - That the accused person's actions indicated preparation for committing the offense
 - 3. That it was physically possible for the accused person to commit the offense
 - 4. That the accused person tried to entice another person to commit the offense
- 4-6. What is the minimum number of persons required to constitute a conspiracy?
 - 1. One
 - 2. Two
 - 3. Three
 - 4. Four

- 4-7. If Petty Officer Door advises SN
 Boate to desert in violation of
 article 85 and SN Boate does
 desert, what punishment, if any,
 could Petty Officer Door receive?
 - Punishment for the commission of desertion
 - Punishment as a civil court may direct
 - Punishment as the commanding officer may direct
 - 4. None of the above
- 4-8. John Doe gave false information in an attempt to enlist in the Navy. Doe admitted this act after being transported a distance of 50 miles for a physical examination. What offense could Doe be charged with?
 - 1. A civil charge of perjury
 - 2. Article 107, making false Official Statements
 - 3. Article 83, Fraudulent
 Enlistment, Appointment, or
 Separation
 - 4. Doe could not be charged since he did not take the oath of enlistment
- 4-9. A person who leaves an assigned unit or place of duty with the intent to stay away should be charged with which of the following offenses?
 - 1. Desertion
 - 2. Missing movement
 - 3. Absence without leave
 - 4. Unlawful enlistment, appointment, or separation
- 4-10. If a deserter is apprehended by civil authorities, who pays for the expenses incurred to return the deserter to military control?
 - 1. The FBI
 - 2. The deserter
 - 3. The Navy
 - 4. The civil authorities who apprehend the deserter

- 4-11. The UCMJ allows the awarding of the death penalty for desertion under which, if any, of the following circumstances?
 - The offender attempts to avoid hazardous duty
 - 2. The offense is committed in a foreign country
 - 3. The offense is committed during wartime
 - 4. None of the above
 - 4-12. You are having such a good time on leave that you forget what day it is, and as a result you report back to your duty station 2 days late. With what offense will you probably be charged?
 - 1. Desertion
 - 2. Misconduct
 - 3. Absence without leave
 - 4. Disobedience of a lawful order
- 4-13. Your ship was scheduled to sail
 12 August in the early afternoon.
 Liberty expired at 0600 12
 August. You overslept and
 returned from liberty at 0830 and
 found that your ship had
 departed. Are you subject to a
 charge of missing movement, and
 why or why not?
 - 1. Yes, because you returned to your unit after 0600
 - Yes, because it was through your own negligence that you missed your ship's departure
 - No, because you were not aware of the exact hour your ship would be sailing
 - 4. No, because it was through negligence rather than purposeful design that you missed movement

- 4-14. Which, if any, of the following 4-18. acts does NOT constitute disrespect toward a superior commissioned officer?
 - The junior verbally insulted the superior
 - The junior uttering rude remarks to the superior's wife
 - 3. The junior failing to salute the superior
 - 4. None of the above
- 4-15. During a counseling session SN
 Doe raises his fists to strike
 ENS Frost but realizes what he is
 about to do and stops before
 striking ENS Frost. With what
 offense could SN Doe be charged?
 - Disrespect toward a superior 4-20. commissioned officer
 - 2. Riot or breech of peace
 - Assaulting or willfully disobeying a superior commissioned officer
 - 4. No charges would be made since SN Doe did not strike ENS Frost
- 4-16. What term correctly describes the willful disobedience of a lawful order given by a warrant officer 4-21. or a petty officer?
 - 1. Mutiny
 - 2. Contempt
 - 3. Disrespect
 - 4. Insubordination
- 4-17. Any person subject to the UCMJ who is "derelict in the performance of duty" should be charged with what offense?
 - 1. Malingering
 - 2. Insubordinate conduct
 - 3. General article
 - 4. Failure to obey an order or regulation

- 4-18. Which, if any, of the following acts would NOT constitute cruelty and maltreatment?
 - 1. A senior physically assaulting a junior
 - 2. Granting improper punishments
 - 3. Assigning hazardous duties as operationally required
 - 4. None of the above
- 4-19. What term correctly identifies a joint refusal by two or more people to disobey or fail to perform their duties?
 - 1. Joint mutiny
 - 2. Collective mutiny
 - 3. Combined insubordination
 - 4. Collective insubordination
- 4-20. Which of the following acts would constitute misbehavior before the enemy?
 - Discarding arms and ammunition under enemy attack
 - 2. Plundering and pillaging an enemy village
 - Unnecessarily endangering a command
 - 4. All of the above
- 4-21. If the chief master-at-arms

 (CMAA) of a ship strikes the colors to an enemy without authorization by competent authority, the CMAA is in violation of what UCMJ article?
 - 1. 94 (Mutiny or sedition)
 - 2. 98 (Noncompliance with procedural rules)
 - 3. 99 (Misbehavior before the enemy)
 - 4. 100 (Subordinate compelling surrender)

- 4-22. Of the following definitions, which describes a countersign?
 - 1. A sign in a supply depot
 - 2. Another term for a parole
 - A secret password to aid guards checking persons passing friendly lines
 - 4. A method of communicating with prisoners
- 4-23. Under UCMJ, Article 102 (Forcing a Safeguard), the term "safeguard" pertains to the protection of which of the following persons or property?
 - 1. Enemy personnel only
 - 2. Neutral property only
 - Enemy or neutral personnel or property
 - 4. United States nationals or property
- 4-24. Rifles or other public property taken from captured enemy forces are in what status?
 - They remain the property of the enemy
 - They become the property of the United States
 - 3. They become the property of the person who took them
 - 4. They remain the property of the person from whom they were taken
- 4-25. For you to be found guilty of protecting the enemy, which of the following factors relative to your act must be proven?
 - 1. You were subject to the UCMJ
 - Your intent was to derive personal gain
 - 3. You knew that you were protecting the enemy and were not authorized to do so
 - 4. Each of the above

- 4-26. Spying under UCMJ Article 106 (Spies) applies to which of the following personnel?
 - 1. Members of U.S. armed forces and friendly countries only
 - 2. All persons regardless of nationality or status
 - Members of the armed forces and friendly countries only
 - 4. United States citizens only
- 4-27. Which of the following acts would be punishable under Article 107 of the UCMJ (False official Statements)?
 - 1. Signing a false report
 - 2. Cheating on an examination
 - 3. Using another person's ID card
 - 4. Verifying your service record incorrectly
- 4-28. With respect to U.S. military property, you violate UCMJ, Article 108, when you perform which of the following acts?
 - Sell an item without proper authority
 - 2. Damage an item while using it for an unauthorized purpose
 - Loan an item to an irresponsible person who loses it
 - 4. Each of the above
- 4-29. A lookout watch on a ship spots but fails to report to the officer of the deck an object that seems to be on a collision course with, and very close to, the ship. With which of the following offenses could the lookout be charged?
 - 1. Article 105 (Misconduct)
 - 2. Article 115 (Malingering)
 - 3. Article 110 (Hazarding a Vessel)
 - 4. Article 113 (Misbehavior of a Sentinel)

- 4-30. UCMJ, Article 112 (Drunk on Duty), applies to a person who is found drunk in which of the following situations?
 - 1. On leave or liberty
 - On duty as a sentinel or lookout
 - On routine or detailed duty aboard ship or ashore
 - 4. In an active duty status but not actually on duty or standby duty
- 4-31. Which of the following controlled substances are illegal?
 - Any substance that is listed in schedules I through V of section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act
 - 2. Any substance that is listed on a schedule of controlled substances prescribed by the President of the United States
 - Opium, heroin, cocaine, amphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide, barbituric acid, and marijuana
 - 4. Each of the above
- 4-32. What is the maximum punishment that may be awarded by a general court-martial for misbehavior of a sentinel during time of war?
 - 1. Death
 - 2. Life imprisonment
 - 3. Dishonorable discharge
 - 4. Ten years imprisonment

- 4-33. A person who inflicts self-injury may be charged with malingering (UCMJ Article 115) under which of the following conditions?
 - If the person caused the injury to avoid a particular duty
 - If the person was in a sound state of health prior to the injury
 - 3. If it is apparent that the injury will result in permanent disability
 - 4. If the person recovered immediately after being excused from a duty assignment
 - A. Riot
 - B. Assault
 - C. Breech of peace
 - D. Provoking speeches

Figure 4A.--Offenses.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-34 THROUGH 4-36 SELECT THE OFFENSE FROM FIGURE 4A FOR THE SITUATION DESCRIBED IN THE STATEMENT.

- 4-34. A seaman joins four other persons in destroying property, against all opposition.
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D
- 4-35. A seaman uses abusive words in reply to an officer.
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D

- fights with a civilian on a street corner.
 - 1 A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D
- Manslaughter is the unlawful 4-37. killing of another. What are the two basic types of manslaughter?
 - Voluntary and accidental
 - 2. Voluntary and involuntary
 - 3. Accidental and premeditated
 - 4. Involuntary and premeditated
- 4-38. What is the basic difference, if any, between rape and carnal knowledge?
 - Rape requires penetration; carnal knowledge does not
 - 2. Rape involves intercourse between a man and a woman: carnal knowledge relates to sexual acts between two males
 - 3. Rape involves intercourse between a man and a woman; carnal knowledge involves intercourse between a man and a female under age 16
 - 4. They are the same
- 4-39. A seaman takes a neckerchief from another person's locker, wears it on liberty, and replaces it upon return. What offense, as defined by the UCMJ, has been committed?
 - 1. Robbery
 - 2. Larceny
 - 3. Wrongful appropriation
 - Purposeful mislocation

- 4-36. A seaman exchanges insults and 4-40. Which, if any, of the following acts would be robbery?
 - A person taking money from another while threatening bodily harm
 - 2. A person entering the house of another, while the house is unoccupied, and taking a television set
 - 3. A person taking the car from the driveway of another while the other person is inside their home asleep
 - 4. None of the above
 - 4-41. Which of the following actions best describes maiming?
 - Cutting off a person's finger
 - 2. Knocking out a person's front teeth
 - 3. Cutting a person's face causing a severe scar that can be corrected only by surgery
 - 4. Each of the above
 - 4-42. If a person willfully and maliciously sets fire to a structure, what other condition must exist for the person to be found guilty of aggravated arson?
 - 1. Danger to human life
 - 2. Damage to the structure
 - Actual loss of a human life 3.
 - 4. Destruction of the structure
 - 4-43. Which of the following acts does NOT constitute assault?
 - A person swinging their fist at another but never making physical contact
 - 2. A person making a verbal threat against another
 - 3. A person raising a club to strike another but not actually striking them
 - 4. A person pointing a gun at another but not actually firing the gun

- 4-44. Which of the following conditions d-48. An application for redress of must exist to constitute the damages is received by a unit offense of housebreaking?

 CO; it is determined that eight
 - The act must be committed at night
 - The structure entered must be a dwelling house
 - 3. There must be a breaking as well as an entering
 - 4. There must be an intent to commit a criminal offense
- 4-45. You would violate UCMJ, Article
 132 (Frauds Against the United
 States), if you committed which
 of the following acts?

 4-49.
 - Submitted a claim for official travel you did not perform
 - Made a claim for loss of personal property in shipment when the property was not shipped
 - Falsified an official document to be reimbursed in a greater amount than is authorized
 - 4. Each of the above
- 4-46. Which of the following persons could NOT be convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman?
 - 1. Chief of Naval Operations
 - Master chief petty officer of the Navy
 - 3. An officer candidate
 - 4. A midshipman
- 4-47. Which of the following offenses is mentioned in the UCMJ, Article 134 (The General Artlcle)?
 - 1. Sleeping on watch
 - 2. Absent without leave
 - 3. Drunk and disorderly conduct
 - 4. Offenses not specifically mentioned elsewhere in the UCMJ

- 4-48. An application for redress of damages is received by a unit's CO; it is determined that eight men from the unit participated in the incident that caused the damages. Who would pay the cost of the damages?
 - 1. The Navy Department
 - 2. The men who participated
 - 3. The unit, from ope.rating funds
 - 4. The unit, from Special Services funds
- 4-49. Under which of the following conditions may an accused demand trial by court-martial in lieu of accepting nonjudicial punishment?
 - If the accused committed an offense ashore while assigned to duty ashore
 - 2. If the accused committed an offense ashore while a crewmembers of a Navy ship
 - 3. If the accused feels the commanding officer harbors a personal grudge
 - 4. If the accused committed an offense on board a Navy ship in which he/she is embarked, but is not a crewmembers
- 4-50. If the commanding officer decides that an offense deserves a punishment more severe than he or she is authorized to award at captain's mast, what other course of action may the CO take?
 - 1. Award a court-martial
 - 2. Reschedule the mast
 - 3. Refer the case to higher authority
 - 4. Drop the charges

- A. Extra duty
- B. Restriction
- C. Detention of pay
- D. Forfeiture of pay
- E. Correctional custody
- F. Confinement on bread and water

Figure 4B.--Punishment.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-51 THROUGH 4-55, MATCH THE PUNISHMENT FROM FIGURE 4B WITH THE DESCRIPTION IN THE STATEMENT.

- 4-51. The physical restraint of a person during duty and nonduty hours.
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. E
 - 4. F
- 4-52. The requirement to remain within certain specified limits.
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. E
 - 4. F
- 4-53. A permanent loss of a specified amount of pay.
 - 1. A
 - 2. в
 - 3. C
 - 4. D
- 4-54. The temporary withholding of a specified amount of pay.
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D
- 4-55. An extra assignment that is not performed during regular working hours.
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. D
 - 4. F

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-56 THROUGH 4-58, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE MINIMUM COMPOSITION OF PERSONNEL REQUIRED FOR THE TYPE OF COURT-MARTIAL SHOWN IN COLUMN A.

	CO	PE OF URTS- RTIAL	В.	COMPOSITION OF COURTS- MARTIAL
4-56.	Summary		1.	One commis- sioned officer
4-57.	Special		2	7
4-58.	General		2.	A military judge and at least five other members
			3.	A military judge and at least eight other members
			4.	At least three members

- 4-59. A person departing on leave must possess which of the following documental?
 - Properly validated leave papers and ID card
 - 2. Armed forces liberty pass
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. Geneva Convention card
- 4-60. After visiting a foreign port, a ship arriving in United States territory is subject to customs inspection. Who, aboard ship, must complete a customs declaration?
 - 1. All hands
 - 2. All enlisted personnel only
 - 3. Only persons possessing articles that are subject to customs duties
 - 4. Only persons possessing articles with a monetary value of \$50 or more

- 4-61. Without proper authority, no person shall remove which of the following materials from the regular place of stowage or location?
 - 1. First-aid equipment
 - 2. Stores and foodstuffs
 - 3. Hull and damage control fittings
 - 4. Each of the above
- 4-62. Personnel who are intoxicated to such an extent as to create a safety hazard to themselves or their unit may be placed under protective restraint by direction of which of the following persons?
 - 1. Command duty officer
 - 2. Officer of the deck
 - 3. Commanding officer
 - 4. Each of the above
- 4-63. Military personnel operating Military personnel operating 1. E-4 and be government-owned motor vehicles 2. E-6 and be shall comply with all directives 3. All enlist issued by which of the following 4. All hands authorities?
 - 1. Post and station
 - 2. Local and state
 - 3. Federal
 - 4. All of the above

- 4-64. To whom are the personal effects of an incapacitated enlisted person delivered for safekeeping?
 - 1. Supply officer
 - 2. Division officer
 - 3. Chief master-at-arms
 - 4. Leading division petty officer
 - 4-65. To whom are the personal effects of an incapacitated officer delivered for safekeeping?
 - 1. Supply officer
 - 2. Department head
 - 3. Executive officer
 - 4. Chief master-at-arms
 - 4-66. Which of the following personnel is/are responsible for reading the Plan of the Day and obeying applicable orders contained therein?
 - 1. E-4 and below only
 - 2. E-6 and below only
 - 3. All enlisted personnel only